



THE English Farrier

O R

Approved Remedies to cure all Diseases in Horses, with directions to know their ages and the severall diseases that breed in them. Also what Horses and Mares are fit for generation, the manner of weaning the Foale, and how to traine them up to Run, Pace, Trot, and to fit them for the great Saddle.

Faithfully set forth according to Art, and approved experiment for the benefit of Gentlemen, Farmers, Inholders, Husbandmen, and generally for all.

L O N D O N

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THE
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THE

THE English Farrier:

OR

Approved Remedies for curing of
Diseases in Horses.

Chap. I.

How, and when a Horse should be let blood, and by
what signe a man may know whether it be need-
full or no.



First to preserve health, it is
good to let him blood some
times a yeere.

First, in the Spring about
the beginning of May, because
the blood beginneth to in-
crease: Secondly, in Sep-
tember, because the blood being then inflamed
unequally, may evaporate or breake out:
Thirdly, about the middell of December, to let
out the grosse and knotty blood: fourthly, a-
bout the middell of March.

But I would not wish you to let a Horse
blood but once a yeare, and that in the begin-
ning of May, within a fortnight after his put-
ting to grasse, for then you shall let out the
grosse and old blood, and the new will come in
his place: Except it be upon great need, I
would

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would wish you not to let him blood at all: for oft letting blood causeth debility in the Horse, it hindreth the sight, and maketh the blood resort inwardly, which cloveth the heart and intrals, and leaveth the outward parts destitute.

Chap. 2.

In how many Veines a Horse may be let blood, with a description of the severall Veines,

In the two Temple veines, which be the first and principall veines in the head.

In the two Eye veines, which are easie to find in the face of the Horse, somewhat beneath his eyes.

In the two Pallet veines in the Mouth.

In the two Necke veines.

In the two Plate veines which are in the breast.

In the two fore-head veines.

In the two fore shanke veines.

In the two fore veines before.

In the two Side veines, which may be called the Shank veines.

In the Talle veine.

In the Hanch veine.

In the Hooft veine.

In the two fore shanke veines behind.

So that an horse may be let blood in 13 veines: all which are easie enough to know, because every one lyeth in a little gutter, which you shall finde by feeling with your finger.

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Chap. 3.

Directions to know when to let a Horse blood, and in what Veine, and for what disease, griefe, or cause, and how to know the griefe or disease.

If your Horse be pained with any griefe in his Head, Dizziness, Frenzie, Falling-sickness, or such like, then it is good to let him blood in the temple veine, with a slemme. If his eyes be watrish, or blood-shot, or grieced with pain, or iteb, or bawd, then it is good to let him blood in the Eye veine with a slemme.

If he have any towarinesse or heabines of body, or be diseased in the throat with the stranglings, or Quinsie, or swelling of the Arteries either within or without, then it is good to let him blood in the Palat veines in the mouth with a Rogner.

If he be vexed with an Ague, or with any other disease universal hurting his Body, then let him blood in the Neck veine.

If his griefe be in the Lungs, Liver, or any other inward part: then let him blood in the best veines, which we call before the Plate veines.

If he be grieced in the shoulders, then let him blood in the fore-feete veines about the knee with a lance, and that very warily: for that place is full of Sinewes.

If he be grieced in the Joints, then let him blood in the Shackle-veines, and that very warily: for that place is full of Sinewes also.

If he be foiled in the fore-feet with Foundring, or otherwise, then let him blood in the two veines (make way first with your drawer, to come to your veines) in the Fore-feete.

If he be diseased in the Kidneys, or Kidnes, Back or Belly, then let him blood in the Flank-veines.

If he have any griefe in his hips, then let him blood in the taile veine, or hooft veine.

If his hinder Legges be grieced, or Joints, or Feete then let him blood on the Shackle-veins, and on the two veins behinde on the hinder Feete.

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Chap. 4.

How to know the age of an Horse.

A Horse hath forty teeth: the thirtieth moneth after his foaling he loseth two aboue and two beneath; in the fourth yeere, he loseth two aboue and two beneath: when he is five, he casteth all the rest both aboue and beneath. Those that come first aboue, are hollow: when he is six, his hollow teeth are filled up: and in the seventh all the rest are filled up: then you may no longer iudge of his age by his teeth.

Chap. 5.

Things necessary to be known by every Farrier.

A first to know into what disease a horse is inclinable. Secondly what be the causes of every disease in particular.

Thirdly how and by what wayes and meanes these diseases do grow.

Fourthly the signes how to know and distinguish them.

Fifthly and lastly, the meanes and manner how to cure them.

Chap. 6.

To know the severall diseases that grow in Horses, and in what parts they grow, and upon what causes.

BAgges, in the weakes of the mouth.

Barbs, be two teats growing under the tongue.

Bottes, do grow and breed in the spaw and gurs.

Blisse, on his body, cometh through heat and cold.

Canker, is in his mouth benomed, and will make his tongue to have clifts, and scabs in his upper lips underneath, and are full of blacke weales or pimples, so that he can hardly eat his meat.

Coule Evil, is by ranknesse of water and blood: it will cause his belly and pards to swell.

Crying, is in the hooft of the Feete.

Cords, is a stracke sinew in the legges before.

Cubs, is a swelling sinew behinde the hooft.

Crotchets, is a russe scabbinesse about the footlocks.

Interfeering, is striking on the joint aboue the pastorne.

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Facion, or **Farcie**, is a Scabbe of knobs breaking in diuers places of his body, and cometh chiefly in the Weines.
Faery, is a sickness taken with cold, and will cause him to shake.
Fistill, is an old roeten Soze in the body.
Foundring, is taking in the body, and feet also.
Praying, is taken in the body, feet and legges, which is a stiffness comming only with cold.
Prouince of **Pimples**, is in the pallet of his mouth. **Galling**, or other hurt : and comes especially by eating of frozen grasse, or dust.
Gigges or **Flapes**, are **Pimples** or **Leats** in the inside of the mouth.
Glunders, are **Curnels** under his Jawes : and when they are ripe, they will run at his Nose, and so breake out.
Gorge, is a swelling of blood on the legges.
Gravelling, is taken in the Feet.
Web, in the Eye, or the Claw, which is a Gristle growing on the Felme which covereth the Eye. **Hide bound**, is when the skin cleaveth to the flesh and the Ribbes.
Hoofe-bound, is in the pinching of the hoofe.
Ich in the Tayle, is by excess of blood.
Lampas, is the flesh in the mouth nigh the upper Teeth.
Mange is taken by some scab or biting.
Mallender, is a Scab in the bone of the knees.
Molt-long, is the pinching of a straight-hoofe.
Mourning of the Chine, is a wasting from the Back or Broken-boned.
Navel-galled, is a soze on his backe against the Pabell, or an Impostume soze.
Paines is a soreness above the hoofe, or foot-lock.
Poule-cvill, is on the Rape of the Necke, and breedeth by stripes.
Pin or **web**, which covereth the beard of the Eye.
Rume, is taken by cold, and so his Teeth will wax loose, and seeme long, and then he cannot eat his meat, but it will lie in lumps, about his Jawes.
Ring-bone, is a hard gristle about the Hoofe.
Qinnasie, is soreness in the Throat.
Selander, is a Scab on the Pammes on the hinder legges.
Shackle-galled, is on the Pastorne.
Spayn, is on the Joynt in the hoofes behind.

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Splene, is a splene stene above the fetterlocks.

Stagers, is adziness in the head, breeding of cold and of the pellowes.

Stranglings, is a swelling in the Throat.

Stone, in a horse.

Surbaring, is under the Soales of the Feet on the further side.

Vives, is a certaine Curnell under the eare, or a Canker in the Mouth or Throat.

Wick-gals, are Bladders about the fetterlocks.

Yellow, is a kinde of Jaundies, and will cause the Eyes to looke pellow, and other parts of the body also.

Chap. 7.

How to judge of the sicknesses and impediments in a horse, by his dung or ordure.

I have found for the most part the dung or ordure is correspondent to the food the horse eateth, especially for the colour; for if he run at grasse, or be soyled in the Stable, then will his dung be evermore green, howbeit of a more bright and sometimes again of a more darke colour, and freer from darknesse is ever best, and doth make appearance of the more sanity and health of the beast, as also that is thereby the lesse subject to constitubenesse, and therefore in better state of body. But if his ordure be very bright and larative, it is an infallible signe that he hath eaten some thing that is against nature; as a Feather or some naughty worme, some Spider or the like unwholsome thing; otherwise he scobotheth of some inward cold which hath formerly lurked in his stomacke or body; but if his dung at grasse or soyle be very hard and coltise, which he putteth forth with round and hard rattles, then is it a great sign that he is very hot in his body & inward parts, which may endanger the Stagers, or else doth shew that he hath a surfet which he got (before his putting forth) through intemperate riding, washing, rato, or ehill food; or the like whereby the horse is in danger to become more foundered, to have the pellowes, or jaundise, or a feaver, which will otherwise hardly appeare in him in its effect until his coming into the Stable, at what time due order must be taken for speedy prevention. But if your horse do feed upon Strato, then will the colour of his dung be pellow & somewhat hard, long,

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and well compact, all which be tokens of a healthy and sound body; but if it be reddish, & exceeding dry, it is a signe of ensuing sickness, by meanes of a great drought in the body, and so also if it be thinn: but if it be blackish, and hath not smell strong, then is it a sign that the horse is in danger of death. But if your horse do feed upon Hay, and Water, and that he be sound in body, then will his Excrements be a brown pellow, moist, and well compact; but if the brownesse be converted into reddishnesse; you may be then well assured that he hath some distemperature in his body, but when it converteth into blacknesse, then if prebention be not speedily had, death ensueth: and as touching the smell, that fallerth out according to the quantity of the probender you give him, for the more probender, the stronger will be the smell of his Excrements, and Ease and Beanes will cause his Excrements to smell stronger then Water, and breed more than any grain or Pulse; and the more Bread and Probender you give him, the more perfect and sound shall you keepe him in his Body. But if his dung be brown and slimy, and shine withall, then be you assured he hath much grease which lieth in his Body, which Physicke must fetch away from him, for then also is his blood putrified, corrupted or enflamed. But if you do finde by his Excrements that he bordereth undigested Grasse, which you may know by the whole coars of Water, Wheat, and other Graine he seeth forth in his dung, then perswade your self, that your horse hath lately taken a fozmall surfeit, which may right easily bring him to his end, if a discreet course be not speedily taken: in a word, if his dung be black and hath little or no smell, then make you no question but that he is in danger of death, which will full soone after follow, if the greater care be not taken to hinder and prebent the same.

Chap. 8.

How to judge of the sicknesses or impediments in a horse by his
Sale or Urine.

If he shall finde his water to be either pale, whitish or pellow, not much unlike to the colour of Tabbag, or far Amber, or if it be not very cleare, but smelleth somewhat strong, let the Farrier then be confident the horse is not sick, but sound and healthy, and in perfect state of body; but if his Urine be extreme cleare and white, and of the colour of

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Hot-water, and witchall slimp, then bath he a taint in his Kidneyes, Kernes, or back, or else he inclineth to the stone, or else he hath some stoppage in his Kidneyes. But if his water be high-coloured, like to the colour of strong Beer, then is it a token the blood of the horse is enflamed, and that he is subject to a Feaver, or to some strong Surfet: but if it be red, and of the colour almost of blood, then is the blood more inflamed, which came of over-hard riding, which may prove very dangerous to his life. But if it be of a pale greenish colour, thick, and viscous, then certainly his back is growne weak, and he is in danger of a Consumption of his Steed. But if it be high coloured, and nebuled or mixed with small Clouds, with a kinde of blacknesse therein, then this doth demonstrate ensuing sicknesse and death, if it be not carefully prevented. But if the Rebuloſity be dispersed into several parts, and not combined as it were into one Masse or Body, this then argueth, that the malice of the disease beginneth to depart; whereby the Farrier may have great hope of the health of the Horse.

Chap. 9.

A description of the number, quality, and measure of the sinewes of a horse.

I A behoobeth us also to describe unto you the number, quality, and measure of the sinewes of a horse. From the mid nostrils up to the top of the head, and so down along the back, then to the croup comes 11 great cords or tendons, every one 12 foot long. Then is there two branches and principall sinewes of the braine, containing four foot. Then from the shoulders to the next joint downward, two great sinewes or tendons. And from that joint down to the pasterns, foure great sinewes. Also in the fore-part, and about his breast, as well within as without, are 10 sinewes, and as many in his hinder parts. Then from the reynes of his back, unto his loines, are foure; so that in his whole body, he hath in all foure and thirtie apparent sinewes.

Chap. 10.

Of the three powers or vertues, whereby as well the body of a horse, as every other beast is governed.

The powers and vertues whereby the body of every beast is governed, are in number three, that is to say, the power
Animas

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Animall, the power Vitall, and the power Naturall. The power Animall is a vertue incident to the braine, which through the sinews coming like conduit pipes from the braine, distributeth feeling and moving to all the parts of the body. The power Vitall, is a vertue belonging to the heart, which giveth life and spirit to all the body, and to every part thereof, by meanes of the arteries, which also like conduit pipes do proceed from the heart, the chiefe fountaine of naturall heate.

The power Naturall, is a vertue properly appertaining to the liver, which giveth nutriment unto all the body, and to every part thereof, by meanes of the veins, which likewise proceed from the liver like conduit pipes, carrying the blood from the liver, which is the fountaine of blood unto every part of the body. Moreover, the power naturall comprehendeth foure other vertues, that is to say, the vertue attractive, whereby it draweth sustenance meet to nourish the body; then the vertue retentive, whereby it retaineth and keepeth the sustenance received; thirdly, the vertue digestive, whereby it digesteth the same: and finally, the vertue expulsive, whereby it expelleth excrements, or superfluities. Thus you see that the three powers before recited, be of no small importance, and therefore the Farrier had need to have a speciall regard unto them; for if any of them faile, the beast cannot live.

Chap. 11.

Of the number and situation of bones that be in a horses body.

Every Horse or Mare, hath in the upper part of his head two bones, and from his forehead unto his nostrills, other two. Also two nether Jawe bones, and of teeth in all the number of 40. that is to say, of Jawe teeth, or the teeth, 24. of tuskes, 4. of foreteeth, otherwise called the shearing teeth, 12. The joint bones, as well of the neck as of the back, be in all twenty two, that is to say, from the head to the withers, 7. and from thence to the reins or kidneies, 8. and from thence to the tayle, 7. then is there the great broad binder bone, called the sacred bone, which hath 12. seams or ioyntures. Also in the horses shoulder be two great bones, called the spade bones, and from thence to the fore-
celles

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called of Canell bones, other two bones: and from thence to the first joynt above the legs, other two; and from thence to the knees two, called the thigh bones; and from thence to the pastoznes, other two called the shank bones, and from thence downward to the hooves, be in all 16. little bones. When there is a great bone in his breast, whereunto are fastened 26. ribs. And to the Columelle behinde be two bones, and from the molazze to the joints other two, and also two towards the ribs. From the bending of the bough unto the leg, are two small bones; and from the leg to the two feciles of the leg, other two little bones, and from the pastoznes to the hoofs, fifteen little bones. The summe of all the bones, is one hundred thre score and ten.

Chap. 12.

In what points the art of shooing doth consist, and of hoofs, and of divers kinds thereof.

The art of shooing consisteth in these points, that is to say, in paring the hoof well, in making the shoe of good stuffe, in well fashioning the web thereof, and well setting the same, in fitting the shoe unto the horses foot, in making naples of good stuffe, and fashioning of the same; and finally, in well driving of the said naples, and clenching of the same. But stib neither paring nor shooing is no absolute thing of it selfe, but hath respect unto the foot, or hoof, (for the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe) and that there be divers kinds of hooves both good and bad, requiring great diversity, as well in paring as shooing.

Of hooves some be perfect, and some be imperfect. The perfect hoofe is that which is round, smooth, and short, so as the horse may treade more on the toe then on the beele, and also right, and somewhat hollow within, but not over hollow, having a narrow frush, and broad beele. The imperfect hoofe, is that which lacketh any of these properties before said, belonging unto a perfect hoofe. For as touching the first point, marke: If the hoofe be not round but broad, and spreading out of the sides or quarters, that beele for the most part hath narrow beeles, and in continu-

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ance of time will be flat footed, to which is a weak foot, and will not carry a shoe long, nor trabeil far, but soon surbate, and so treading more on his heeles, then on his toes, will go low on his pastozles; and such feet through their weaknesse, be much subject to false quarters, and to grabbing.

Secondly, if the hoofe be not smooth, but rugged, and full of circles, like Wains hognes, then it is not onely unseemely to the eye, but also it is a signe that the foot is in no good temper, but too hot and dry, and thereby perhaps maketh the hoofe to be brittle.

Thirdly, if it be long, then it will cause the horse to tread all upon the heeles, and to go low on his pastozles, and thereby to breed widdgalls.

Fourthly, if the hoofe be not right, but crooked, that is to say, broad without, and narrow within, whereby the horse is splay footed, then it will cause the horse to tread more inward then outward, and to go so close with his toes together, as he cannot well trabeil without casting, or perhaps striketh one leg so hard againe another, as he becometh lame; but if he be broad within, and narrow without, that is not so hurtfull. Notwithstanding, it will cause him to grabell sooner on the outside then on the inside.

Fifthly, if the hoofe be flat and not hollow within, then it breedeth such inconveniences, as are before declared in the first unperfect hoofe. And againe, if it be over hollow, then it will dry the faster, and cause the horse to be hoofe bound. For the over hollow hoofe is a strait narrow hoofe, and groweth upright, whereby though the horse treadeth upright, and not on his heeles, yet such kinde of hoofes will dry over fast, unless they be continually moist, and cause the horse to be hoofe-bound, which lameth them, and maketh them to halt.

Sixthly, if the flesh be broad, then the heeles be weak, and so soft as you may almost bend them together, and then the horse will never tread boldly on the stones or hard ground.

Seventhly, and lastly, if the heeles be narrow, they be tender, and the horse will grow to be hoofe bound.

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Chap. 13.

Of paring and shoeing the perfect hooft and forefeet,
and how to make the shooes and nayles.

First pare the seat of the shooe, so eben and plaine as may be, to the intent that the shooe may sit close, and not beare in one place more then in another, and take more of the toe then of the heele, to the intent that the heeles be higher then the toe, because all the weight of the horses fore-boop lyeth upon the quarters and heeles of the forefeet. And therefore those parts should be most maintained, and taken off with the butter as little as may be. For the paring of the heeles, being naturally thinner and more tender then the toe, doth greatly weaken them: but the toe being naturally thick and hard, would be pared so thinne almost as the edge of a knife. But in paring of the hinder feete, a cleane contrary order is to be observed.

Then make your shooe of spruce or Spanish Iron, with a broad webbe, fitting it to the foot, and let the sponges be thicker, and more substantiall then any other part of the shooe; pea, and also somewhat broad, so as the quarters on both sides may disboord, that is to say, appear without the hooft a straws breadth, to guard the coffin, which is the strength of the hooft, and onely beareth the shooe; and when you come to the piercing thereof, spare not to pierce it from the quarter to the hard toe, but not backwards toward the heele; and pierce it so as the holes may be wider on the outside then on the inside, and that the circle of the piercing may be more distant from the edge of the toe, then from the edge of the quarter, whereas it beginneth, because the boote is thicker foreward then backward, and therefore more hold to be taken. And as touching the nayles, then make them also of the same Iron before said, the heads whereof should be square, and not fully so broad beneath as is above, but answerable to the piercing holes, as the head of the nayles may enter in and fill the same, appearing above the shooe no more then the breadth

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of the backe of a knife, so shall they stand fast without shogging, and endure longer; and to that end the Stamp that first maketh the holes, and the perschill that pierceth them, and also the necks of the naples, would be of one square fashion and bignesse, that is to say, great above and small beneath, which our common Smiths doe little regard; for when they peirce a shooe, they make the holes as wide on the inside, as one the outside, and their naples with so great a shouldering by dzypping them ober hard upon the nagle tooles, as the heads or rather necks of the said naples, can not enter into the holes; for to say the truth, a good nagle would have no shouldering at all, but be made with a plaine and square necke, so as it may justly sit and fill the piercing hole of the shooe. For otherwise the head of the nagle standing high, and the necke thereof being weake, either it breaketh off, or else benderth upon every light occasion, so as the shooe thereby standeth loose from the hooe and is quickly lost. Whereover, the Shankes of the naples would be somewhat flatter, and the points sharp without hollownesse or flato, and stiffer towards the head above, then beneath. And when you dzybe, dzybe at the first with strokes and with a light hammer, untill the nagle be somewhat entred; and in shooing fine delicate Hozles, it shall not be a misse, to grease the points of the nagle with a little soft grease, that the naples may enter the more easly, and dzybe the two Talon naples first. Then looke whether the shooe standeth right or not, which you may perceiue in beholding the Frush, for if the spangs on both sides, be equally distant from the Frush, then it standeth right; if not, then amend it and set the shooe right, and standing right, dzybe in another nagle; that done, let the Hozle set downe his foot againe, and looke round about it to see whether it sitteth the Hozles foot in all places, and whether the Hozle treadeth eben and just on it or not. And if you see that the shooe doth not furnish every part equally, but perhaps appeareth more of one side then of another, then make the Hozles other foot to be lifted up, to the intent he may stand the more steadily upon that foot, and so standing, strike him on the hooe with your hammer on that side that the shooe is scant, and that shall make the shooe to come that way. The shooe then standing straight and just,
dzybe

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Orbe in the rest of all the napes to the number of eight, that is to say, foure on the one side, and foure on another, so as the points of the napes may seeme to stand in the out side of the hooft, eben and just one by another; as it were in a Crenel line, and not out of order, like the teeth of a saw, whereof one is bent one way, and clinch them so as the clinches may be hidden in the hooft, which by cutting the hooft with the point of a knife, a little beneath the appearing of the nape you may easily doe. That done with a rape, pare the hooft round, so as the edge of the shooe may be sene round about.

Chap. 14

Of paring and shooing the hinder feet:

For the paring of the hinder feet, is cleane contrary to the forefeet, for the weakest part of the hinder foote is the toe, and therefore in paring the hinder foot, the toe must be alwayes more spared then the heels.

Then make the shooe fitte for the hooft in such sorte as is before said, saving that it would be alwayes strongest towards the toe, and it must be pierced nigher the heels then the toe, because as I have said before, that the toe is alwayes the weakest part of the hinder foot. Also let the out side of the hinder shooe be made a Calkin, not ober high, but let the iother sponge bee agreeable unto the Calkin, that is to say, as high in a manner as the Calkin, which Calkin is to keepe the Horse from sliding. But then it may not be sharpe pointed, but rather flat and handsomely turned upward.

Chap. 15.

How to keepe the hooft of a Horse moist in the stable, and the receipt of the oyntment.

As Horses hooftes do many times take harme through the negligence or unskilfulness of the Farrier, in evil paring or shooing the same, eben so they take no lesse harme many times through the negligence of the keeper for lacke

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of stopping, and keeping the foreset moyst; for the hinder feet most commonly are kept too moyst, by meanes that the dung and staile is suffered to lye continually at their heeles. But the foreset stand continually dry, whereby the Hoofe becommeth brittle hooped, yea, and many times hoove-bound, which a good keeper will not suffer, but be mindfull to stop them often, either with Hoofe dung, or Cow-dung, yea, and also to wash them cleane without, with water, and then to anoint them with some good suppling oymnt, as this here following prescribeth.

Take of Turpentine, of sheeps tallow, of each halfe a pound, of untowoght wax halfe a quarterne, and of Waller oyle hafe a pint; Boyle all these together in a pot, stirring them continually untill they be thoroughly mingled together. Then take it from the fire, and let it coole, and being cold, preserve it in the same pot, or else in some other, to the intent that you may have it ready every second day to anoint all the coffines of the Hoofe hooves round about, but first wash their hooves faire and cleane, and suffer no dirt to remain upon them, then being dyed with a cloth anointe them.

Chap. 16.

What Horses and Mares are fit for Genderation.

Although all men are desirous to have comely Mares to breed upon, yet commonly they deceive themselves, in the age, In that they doe not rightly consider natures make, nor the cause thereof; for its so commonly frequented (even as custome) that the Hoofe which they deare to breed upon, must be an old Hoofe; so that when he is past all other use, he is good enough for that service, as though weake and feeble age, (which hath not lust and strength to preserve it self) had sufficient nature to beget another more strong and lusty: for heate and moysture are the onely instrumentall meanes, whereby all the faculties of any genius are maintained in their greatest strength. There must be an equall commixture in the same; therefore neither a Colt that is not come to his strength, nor an old Hoofe that is declining, and past the same, are fittest to breed upon, but the middle age of them both; I meane from 6 yeares

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old till 12. oz if it be 14 yeares its not much amisse. It has
when you have marcht your Mares and Hozes, then obserbe
the time.

Chap. 17.

When to put your Hories and Mares together.

The antients have holden it as a maxim, that there is
no time of the yeare fit to have their Mares cobered,
but onely in the moneths of March, Aprill, and Mays; but I
have found by experience, that all the moneths from Aprill
to October are good for procreation: for I have seene those
Colts which have beene foaled at Midsummer, oz at Lam-
mas, for the most part proved the best Hozes. Now when
your Mare is cobered, and you perceibe she hath conceived,
there ought still a care to be had to preserve the seed in pu-
rity from grosse humours, least it should be impaired of the
perfect tempeztature, before the Colt be formed, for its onely
reliebed with such sustinance as the Mare hath eat; and
therefore if the Mare doe feed upon rato, and cold meat, it
will lose that perfect shape and strong courage; therefore
to preserve the Colt in its true tempeztature, let her feed on
sweet hay, and good probender about a moneth, for by that
time the seed will be concoct into a fleshy sumpe; and the
body fashioned in grosse; and after if the season serve, let
her be turned to grasse.

Chap. 18.

How to use your Mare when she hath Foaled.

After she hath foaled, let her be kept a weeke oz ten
dayes, with exceeding good meat, which will recover
strength the sooner, and also increase her milk: Let her
first drinke be a warme marsh, let her udder be well ozatone,
which will cause her milk to be the better for the Foale,
and the greater store; let the Foale suck one whole yeare;
but if you finde your Mare prove foalish that yeare, then you
may let it suck all winter, and take off about the middle of
Aprill oz beginning of May.

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Chap. 19.

How to weane your Foale.

You must shut it up in some close house, where it shall not heare the noying of the Dam; keepe it there with good Dates and broken Straws mixt together, with fresh and sweet hay, and cleane water every evening and morning, for the space of a fortnight; and about that time it will forget the Damm.

Chap. 20.

When to saddle your Colt.

When you have brought up your Colt unto about three yeares old, then you may put him to the saddle; you must by the gentlest meanes you can possibly halter him, and for the manner howe I shall refer to your one discretion; in the first place you must learne him to leade, holding your right hand very gently upon the raigne, hard by the head stall, having a switch in your left hand, you should carry your left arme close by your side, with the point of your switch turned back; when you have brought your Colt to this obedience, that he will lead gently, and suffer you to rub him all over, and take up his feet to be shod, then you may use him to the bridle and saddle after this order. First put a headstaine on his head of a three Cord plaited together, then a headstall of Leather like a bridle; after take a bridle with a trench smooth as possible, and of the bignesse of a cannon of the smallest size, and anoynt it with honey and salt to relish his mouth, which will make him have the more delight to tooke thereupon; then take a great Saddle, commonly called a buffe Saddle, and suffer him to smell to it; then rub him on the buttocks, and so along the side (whether chafing him) then set the Saddle easily upon his back, take it of and set it on againe, and pull downe the foremost girt gently, then put on a crooper, and with a long cord put through the ring of the raigne of each side, lead him abroad to make him acquainted with the bridle and saddle; Thus when you have bridled and saddled him, you must

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must go gently unto him, and set your foot in the stirrup and make three or foure essays before you get into the saddle, and so being on his back, with a switch in your hand, observe to carry it in your right hand, with the point upwards; and now you must consider whether to traine your Horse up for Trotting, or for Pacing, Trotting, Punting, or Courting. And in this observe whether he be of a large upright neck, wide jawed and so of a free spirit, or whether he be of a thick fore-head: short-neck, and so heavy and so; when you see his shape and finde his disposition, you may twicke the command of his head.

Chap. 21.

How to traine your Horse for the great Saddle.

In the first place you must take a martingal, let it be made of a long peece of Leather, such as your crooper is made of; and because there is nothing graceth a horse so much in all his actions, as a comely & steady gait, it behooveth you to be carefull to place his head in the best and easiest manner that may be; Now the true use of the martingall is not to bring the colts head by violence, but it must be brought about by giving him an upright carriage of his body, and true relief of his mouth, and for the well ordering and better working of your horse to his perfection; you must observe these foure things viz.

First, the body of the man to cause the motion of the horse. The Second, his legges to helpe the motion. The third, his hands both to guide the motion and cherish. And lastly, his tongue to quicken the motion. Now because the motion of the man is the motion of the horse, you must observe that it may chiefly be in those parts of his body, that the horse may have the best feeling thereof, and yet the least apparent to the eye, which of those parts that are next to the horse, that is from the middle to the knees, in regard those are the aptest parts for the ministering feeling to the horse; therefore if you would have the horse turne to the right hand, thrust your left knee close to the saddle point; if on the left hand, your right knee: If to goe forward, then reeld your thighs a little forward, but raise not your selfe

from the ground, as is commonly done. D. 21. 21. on

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on the stirrup; If you would have him stop, then set your selfe more firme in the Saddle, in the hinder part of the seat, and thrust your feet more straight in the stirrups then usually; moreover, when you have brought your horse to this obedience, then you may trot him cooome grabel of plowed earth, that you may the better see his steps, and be in the lesse danger of slipping, and there put him forward gently in his foot pace, and draw forth a large Ring, in breadth some 10 or 12 paces, on your right hand, and so walke round about it, till by his track you have made it decernable; then holding your hand firm upon the raine of the headstirne, and trench, to keepe his head firme, and his body straight, you shall lay the right hand raine of the headstirne close to his neck, and laying the calles of your legges close to his sides, you should move your body a little towards the left hand, and pulling your left raine somewhat more straight, you should cause him to turne on your left hand; and there describe another Ring in quantity like the other, passing in it, as in the other, then make your change to the other againe, on the right hand, laying the left raine close to his neck, and your left legge to his side, and turne him by pulling the right raine a little, but not so much as to cause him to move his head, and get to the ring right again, and so you shall exercise him in these turnings, till he will turne as soone as he shall see you, but begin to move either hand or legge, which will be done in a short time, then put him to a gentle trot; first on our hand, and then on the other, still using your helpe, and as he increaseth in knowledge, so you may increase his speed in his exercise.

Again, you may helpe your horse with your legges, for they are meanes for motion forward, by setting them quickly forwards in the stirrup; In the next place you may helpe your horse with your hand, by laying the contrary raine close to his neck, and for the better preservation of his mouth, when you would have him stop, set your bodie back, and your feet forwards. Use your hand cherish your horse, either with the great end of the switch, and clawing of him betwixt the eares, firing the rest of your body firme without motion: or with clapping and clawing the horse on the neck or the shoulders, which will much

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to keepe his well doing. And lastly, the tongue is to quicken the motion with cherishing him up with bay, o2 ba ho, o2 such like; and likewise with using inarticulate voyce, as by closing his lips, and opening them suddenly, which may sound as pawe pawe, o2 else by laying the tongue flat to the roofe of the mouth, letting it depart from thence at an instant, opening of the neither chape, o2 by some such like meanes, which will stirre up the horses alacrity, and the tongue is to cherish while the hand doth clap and rubbe, with saying to my rogue, halloo my wench, o2 such like; The reason is, because the action of the mans body is an induer to the horse.

Chap. 22.

How to make a Horse pace.

If you would have your Horse to Pace, obserbe this following; let the place you intend to giue him his pace be a long by a small, Pale, or Wedge side, and let not your rode be above sixe o2 syt score in length. for that distance is sufficient for any horse to goe in without a turne or stop, untill he can tell how to demean himselfe therein, and further by his often turning at chey and it will make him keepe his body round, then let him rest an houre o2 two, and after bring him forth againe, still working him with your body and hand.

Chap. 23.

How to make a horse Trot.

If you delight in a trotter, obserbe these foure things; first, you must obserbe this as a generall rule, both in this lesson, and bringing him to Pace, that you care a firme body, and a true seat, not using improper motions, in the gesture of your body, in regard the horse must be commanded by the motions of it. Secondly, you must obserbe that he carry a steady body in his going, and his head rule, with an easie command; to be ruled thereby willingly. Thereby he will have the greater grace in his going. Thirdly,

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you must haue a regard in his going, that hee take up his feet and set them down orderly together, viz. that his neare fore foot, and his farre hinder foot ioyne so in one, that they may begin and end together, and so his farre fore foot, and his neare hinder foot. Fourthly, you must obserue that in the taking up of his feet, he lift both his hinder and fore feet of anequall height, and that his fore feet lift not to high for beating, nor so low as to make him either subject to stumble, or to be idle in his going, which will be a great disgrace in all his actions.

Chap. 24.

How to Traine up a hunting and running Horse.

The difference betwixt the exercise of a running horse and a hunter is not great, but onely in continuance of labour; for the one dependeth upon a long and weary toyle, and the other upon a quick and speedy dispatch; wherefore if you perceiue by his making or triall, he will not indure any long time in fore labour, and yet of great speede, then let his exercise be after such as shall increase both his speed and wind, which will be after this manner.

I During the time of his training, let his Feeding, Dressing, Watering, Cloathing, and his exercise on his resting dayes be instead of running after the Dogge: you shall giue him his heates, upon some plaine Meadow or heath ground, that is firme and hard, for so you shall bring him to a height of speed, that art's nature can possibly effect, by reason he will stretch his body to the utmost length, without feare or dread of stumbling, or ober-reaching: when he feeleth such smooth and hard running, he will gather his legges so roundly, that he will runne with great advantage; therefore its necessary that there should be such an intermission betwixt the dayes of his breathing courses, as he may haue time to recouer his strength and lust, which would not be aboue twice a weeke, and in it care is to be had to the abilitie of your horse, and to his knowledge of nimblenesse, and as this increaseth so increase his labour; for if you exceed in this, it will cause weaknesse, and so laming by backe sinew beating or ober-reaching; which care being had, then traine him with oiber horses, if it be possible that haue the speed of him, whereby he will be used to

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in such labour, that a sore course will not trouble him when he shall be hardily matcht.

Chap. 25.

Approved remedies for the curing of all kindes of Diseases, Hurts, Maimes, or Maladies, or griefes in Horses.

For the Gallings of a Horse back.

Take Butter, vinegar and Bay-salt, and melt them together, and lay on the horse backe warme: then strow on it sut, or the powder of a clay wall.

Another for the same.

Take oyle of Turmericke, bruse it, a handfull of Bay-salt, and a handfull of Sut, with two handfulls of Barneale; mingle it with Urine, and make it into a cake as well as you can, and then upon a hot hatchbake it till it be burnt blacke, then beat it into powder; and when you have washed your Horse backe with Lee very hot, or Chamber Lee, then strow on the powder: and when the powder is almost gone, dresse it as sheweth.

If it bee festred, take Peest, Honey, the white of an Egge, and Sut; mingle them together, and make a plaister thereof, and lay it to the dead flesh: then strow on Werdigrease, and renew it once a day.

Another for the same.

Take a pottle of Wergis, two penny worth of Greene Copris, and boyle it to a pint and a halfe: wash
D 3 and

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and search the hole therewith, and fill the hole with Red Lead, and so let it remaine three dayes uncovered, then wash it with the same, and fill it againe with Red Lead; and in every other day wash it with that Water, not made so strong of the Coppis; and lay thereon Red Lead, this will heale it, though it be galled to the body.

To heale any canker or sore in a horse.

Take of the strongest Beere a pint, put into it a quarter of a pound of Alum: and halfe a handfull of Sage: Sethe it to the one halfe, then take out the Sage leaves: this will heale any Canker or Sore in a horse.

To heale any cut in a horse.

Take a quarter of a pound of fresh Butter, of tarr and black Soap, halfe so much of each, and a little Turpentine: boyle them together (but the Soap) and as soone as you take it from the fire, put in the Sage, and then use it.

For a horse wrung in the wale.

Take Butter and Salt, and boyle them together till they are blacke, then powze it on hot: then take up a skil of Horse-dung that is hot, and lay it on the horse, and so dresse him till he be whole.

For fretting on the belly, which com-
meth with galling of the
foregirt.

This commeth with the fore Girt, and it stoppeth the blood which is in the principall veines, called the plate Veines, which do runne length waies; take Oyle of Bayes, and Oyle of Balme, two
ounces

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ounces of Pitch, two ounces of Tarre, one ounce of Waxen; mingle them together, and annoynt the sore with it; then take Flax and lay upon it, and seare it with a hot Iron, but take heed it be not too hot, for feare of burning.

For Thistulaces.

When you first perceibe it to swell, then scald it with Pouer, and sheeres suet, but scald it very much; this will keep it from breeding.

Then take and slit it in the neather end of the soze, and put as much Mercury Sublimarum as a Pease, a little with Suter Oyle, laying it on with a feather; after that, take herdigrease foure penny worth, Mirrour of Lead three penny worth, beate these together, and every day wash the wound with Cowes water, made with Cowes and Elder leaves in Summer, and with the inner Greene barke in Winter; after washing, take the powder, and put it on the soze, and after it droppe on a little Oyle.

Another for the same.

Take the suttremost Greene Shells of Walnuts, and put them in a tubbe, growing three or foure handfulls of Sea salt upon them, some on the bottom, some on the middle, and some on the top, and so keepe them all the yeare: and when you will use them, take a pint of them and a little Sea salt, and halfe a quarter of a pound of White Soap, with halfe a spoone full of Soap butter (and be want thereof, other butter) and incorporate them together, and then spread it on the soze: but with a little White turpentine.

A medicine to kill the Thistula cleane, cankers, or foule sores.

Take unguentum Egiptiacum which is made of Oyle, a pint, Vinegar halfe a pint, Allum a quarter of a pound

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pound, and herbig reale an ounce and a halfe, sethe them altogether, till they be thicke and a raven colour: this is called Egyptianum: And to make it the strongest way, is to put Subl. an ounce made in powder, and Arsenicke two scruples, and boyle it together.

This strongest is for Abscesses, Corners, and soule Soares: and the first may be used in the Mouth, but not that which is made of Sublimarum and Arsenicke: for they are poyson.

A Tent to put into the hollow place of

Take of Sublimarum well powdered, one ounce, the middle of well leavened Bread slack baked, three of Scum sentis domum: mingle them together with a little Rock-water, and make Ments thereof, and drie them upon a tile, and then take it to use.

To make a Lee for the same, or water to kill a Thistula at the bottom.

Take Ale, honey, Rock Allum, and Pepper, and sethe them together: and apply it to the Thistula at the bottom thereof.

Another for the same.

Also to drie a Thistula, take Ale, Wine, Coats dung, and Beane flower, and seth them together, and lay it on, and this will drie it up.

To sinck a Thistula.

Take Sift and seare it with this marke, O, or such like

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Take, and then take Rosen, Sheepes tallow, and hymsone, and boyle them together, and lay it on very hot with a Cloth; this will smke it downe againe. This is good also for a Windgall: take and picke it out (but beware of Sinnetoes) and then lay it on; but not too hot, but very reasonable: and this will keepe it cleane.

For a Thistula in the head.

Take the iuice of house-lake and dippe a locke of Woolle in it, and put the locke of Woolle in his Eares and binde it fast; use this once a day.

Another for the same.

If there bee any inflammation in the Eares, or that it groweth to an impostumation in that place, you shall boyle the rootes of Gallows in water till they waie tender; then bruise them, and straine out the water cleane, and being warme gibe it the Horse to drinke.

To know the Botes.

When you thinke that your Horse hath the Bots, looke in his mouth: and smell on his breath, for it will stinke, and his mouth will be full of slime.

To cure the Botes.

Take as much blacke Sope as a Walnut, as much Rymstone beaten, and a little Cardike, and put it in good Ale, and gibe it to the Horse blood warme: but for a Mare with foale, then take Rymstone, Soot, and Cardike, without Sope.

Another for the same.

e

Take

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Take a handfull of new Penne doing, and a quart of good stale drinke, and all to bray it with your hands: then take a good handfull of Bay-salt, and put two Egges to it, and, bray them together, and give it your Horse to drinke in a pogue.

Another for the same.

Take a pint of milke, of Saffron, ob. of Allum, ob. beat them together, and give it him to drinke.

To kill the wormes in the maw.

Take the crops of young hzome, and of Sabut and Grunfell, of each a quantity: then chop them small, and give it him with his probender, evening and morning, and let him not drinke for a good space after.

If he have the long wormes, take milke, brimstone, and honey, and give him to drinke.

For the wormes in the Coddles:

Take the guts of a young Pullet, and cast cast it to to his mouth fasting, and make him to swallow them whole: doe this three mornings together, but let him not drinke nor eat in five houres after.

Some use to give him fresh hzome in his probender, and sale water to drinke.

Others doe give him of greene Willow, or greene Medd to eat, and in digestion of the meate, he shall cast out the wormes.

Another for the same.

Take the Garbidge of a young Pense or Pigeon while it is warme, rowle it first in a little Hops, and after in Bay-salt, and force it downe his throate: and it will helpe him. Probatum.

To

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To know when a Horse hath the wormes.

Take up his upper lippe, and you shall see many small blew beines, greater and bigger then the wagne beines by a great deale.

For a horse that hath the Trunchions.

Let him drinke Venues dounge, Mint, Sage, and Rue: and let him blood in his Nostriles: or else give him Sabin, or otherwise to drinke: and it will cure him.

Another for the same.

Take ob. of Arment, ob. of Vnsey, ob. of Fe-nricke, ob. good stale Ale: mingle them together, and tie up the Hozle head on high, and give it him to drinke with a hogne,

For Blisters

Take the surce of ground Ibie, halfe so much Rymstone, a quantity of saire, and so much Allum: put it altogether, and lay it to the soze.

For the Bards.

If they growe long, they will hinder his feeding: they be use to clippe them with a paire of sheares, and then wash his Mouth with water and Salt: and that will cure him.

For the Staggers.

You shall perceiue them by bending his head, and he will be as though he were blind.

Take Carlike, Rue, and Bay-salt, and beat them goodly but Vinegar into it, and put it into the horses eares: then

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wet wooll in his medicine, and stop his eares therewith and bind them close, and let it be so 24. houres, and then pull out his tongue and wash it with vinegar, to make him haue a good stomache.

Another for the same.

First, take a wispe of wet hay, and burne it under his nose, that the smoake may fume into his head, then take halfe a handfull of Salandine, and as much beardsgrate, three or foure cloves of Garlike, and a little Bay-salt, and stamp them together, and put thereto foure or fife spoonefull of vinegar or verges: then cramme it into the Holes Eares: and tye the Eares close that no ayre may come in: let it continue in his Eares. a day and a night, and then let him blood.

Or else take Rue and Salander, of each alike, and white Salt, and stamp them together, and put into his eares, and binde them up for two houres.

Another for the same.

Take oyle of bitter Almonds, i. oz. di. of Ore gall, ii. Drammes of blacke Ellebor stamped, ob. of graines of Castoreum. of Vinegar, and of heriuyce fife Drammes: steepe them altogether till the vinegar be consumed, then straine them, and put it into the Eares.

For the paine in the head, or stifeling.

keepe his head warme, and let him drinke warme water mingled with Wheat-meale, or Fennel-seeds, and blow it into his Nose with a quill, and some powder of Ellebor, Snelling powder, mixed together with some Pepper: then take a pint of malmede, the whites and yolkes of fife new laye Eggs, one head of Garlike bruised, small pepper, Cinnamon and Sumers bearns fine, and a quantity of sweet Butter: mingle them together, and giue it him to drinke three dayes after

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ter: but let him not drinke in foure houtes after.

For the wanders.

Take halfe a bushell of Barley, and set it on the fire in a Panne, and put thereto running water, and eber as the water wasteth, put in more, so that the Barley be covered with water, and let it seath till the Barley be broken: then take a little Hoke or Duche, and put the Barley therein, and lay the same on the Horses ronge, on length from the Paine to the Cropper, all hot: and let it be till it be cold, and there let it lye a night and a day, and put the Horse into a greene Padd some xxiiii. houtes, and there he will wallowe: and then take him in, and hee will be whole.

For the Yellowes.

You shall know then by the tobitte of his Eye, which will be yellove, or else by his tongue, which will be yellove betwixen: or put in his upper Lippe, and you shall see beanes yellove.

Take two races of Turmericke, and ob. of Mustard, and put it to a pint of strong Beere of Ale, and warme it blood warme and gibe it him.

Another for the same.

Take Turmericke a clove and di. and di. a dozen peines of Saffron, one of those Clabes, and five Spoonfulls of Seng-gar, bergia: and put in each Ware three Spoonfulls, and lay in Ware with blaw wood: and then lye them salt in an of eight dayes.

Another for the same.

Take long Pepper, Scaines, Turmericke and Licoris beaten in powder: put them into strong Beere, and gibe it him so drinke.

For

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For the paines or Crotches, which cometh by heat, and sudden cold upon it.

The paines appeare aboue the Hoofe: you shall know them by the Paire standing right up; you must take up the backe heine on both sides, then take the soft skin of a red Dering, and Mustard, and blache Sope, and boile these in vinegar and make a Plaster, and lay it to the soze.

There is no Urine betwixen the Posterne and the Hoofe but the Spanke Urine, and the Urine which stretcheth for the Crotches must bee taken up on the inside and the outside.

Wash it first with warme Urine, then drye it with a Cloth, and clippe away all the hayres on the itchy place; then rubbe and chafe it all over, and make fast his feet, and rubbe the place grieved with Butter and Tarre boylng together upon a slow fire on a sicke rub, and wash it well therewith: use this once or twice a day, till it bee whole.

Butter and hony mixed together, is good to anoint an Horse for paines, or Crotches.

Another for the same

Take a pound of Dogges grease, i. lb. worth of berdigrease, ii. oz. of mustard, di. a pound of oyle de bay, a quarter of a pound of Parrell, di. a pound of Hony di. a pound of English Ware, i. lb. oz. of Arsenicke, ii. oz. of Red Lead, boile a pint of Vinegar: boile all these together, and make an Oynment of it: Clasp the Horses legges bare, and lay this Oynment to it very hot.

For Coured legges, or Scratches.

Take up the skines beneath the knee, and let
him

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

him blood as much as you thinke good, then knit the Weine above, and beneath, and annoint the legges with this oyle following.

Another for the same.

Take Frankinsence, and Mosen, and fresh greafe, and boyle them together and straine it, and keepe it to your use.

A Drinke to raise a Horse, or for a Horse
that is sicke.

Take two penny worth of Pepper, two penny worth of Safron, two penny worth of Amis Seedes, two penny worth of Lumericks, a penny worth of long Pepper, two penny worth of Treacle a penny worth of Licoris, a good quantity of penny Royall and Archangel: Give him these with the pulkes of Cyces in milk to drinke. And for Beate Cartell, give these to drinke.

For a Scurfe Horse.

Take a quart of Beere or Ale, two penny worth of Sallet oyle, and as much Dragon water, a penny worth of Treacle: make them warme upon the coales, and put into it a penny worth of Bage Spices: and give him.

For a Hide-bound Horse.

This cometh by overmuch working, ill dresting, and naughty dresting: Take Sengreke, Lumericks, Amis Seedes, Bayes, Licoris, and Cummin; beate all these together, and give him one Spoonfull of all these in Ale or Beere blood warme. This is also good for the cough: this will also keepe him from it, If you use to give it him before the disease cometh.

Another

The English Farrier, or,

Another for the same.

Take shoy some blood with the Flem, then gibe him some warme meashes morning and evening, and gibe him pale sodden in water together, or hysenne and water, or some Wheat sodden with Barly in water; and it will helpe him.

For the hooffe-bound.

You shall raise the hooffe aboue from the toppe to the sole in foure or fife places, that the Water may come out: Some doe raise it round with a sharpe knife, and along downeward, and then rubbe it well with Salt once or twice.

For a loose hooffe.

Take Tarre three Spoonfull, of Rosen a quarter of a pound, of Lankir, Rue, of red Spinks, of Saffron-wood, of each halfe a handfull; beate all them together in a mortar, and put thereto halfe a pound of Butter, and twozth of virgins waie: then fry them together, and binde it to the Hooffe for eight dayes, and it will cure him.

For a brittle hooffe.

If your Horse haue a brittle Hooffe, it is because it is too hot or too dry; and doth stand a day in the stable unstopped.

Take Dre-dung, and temper it with Winegar, and binde it warme all ober unto the Feete, and under the soales of the Feete; on the next day use him so againe; so use it for a weeke together, and it will helpe him: use to stoppe his Feete with Dre or Coto dung, or his olme; and let him stand so a moneth.

Or, take the fat of Bacon, and temper it with Tur-

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

Lupentine, and annogne his feete therewith; which is very good.

A Medicine for the Cough, or morning in the chanc.

keepe your Horse meatlesse ober night, then take a pint and a halfe of milke, three heades of Garlike pill and stamped, boyle them to the halfe: gibe it to your Horse, and some at his nose, then runne a quarter of a mile, then rest him; and after that, runne him three times more, ebery time resting him: then put him into a stable, and keepe him very warme, gibe no water all afternoon, then gibe him good Welsh, and to use him with Welshes three dayes, and gibe him no water but alwayes warme, for three dayes.

Another for the same.

Take Doznehound, Licoris, and Annis seeds, in powder, make Balles thereof with fresh Butter, and gibe it your Horse.

Another for the same.

Take wheat floure, Annis seeds, and Licoris, being stamped in a mortar, fyve or sixe cloches of garlike, being bruised: mixe all these together, and make a Plaster of them, and roble them in balles as bigge as a Walnut: then pull out his tongue, and cast the balles downe his throat three or foure of them at a time: and gibe him two new laid Egges after them selfs and all.

For the Glaunders.

Take Chaires greafe cleane clarified, and as much oyle of bay as a Walnut: gibe it him to drinke twise faire leaer, take warme.

The English Farrier, or,

Another for the same.

Take of Cille-campena, Run's seeds, and Nicotia
of each i. lb. worth, boyle them in three pints of strong
Ale or Beere, unto two points or lesse: then put into
it a quarter of a pint of Sallet oyle, and giue it him to
drinke blood warme.

Then take Enfofium in a Quill, and blow it up into
his nose, and within three dayes after, take mustard
Vinegar, and Butter, and boyle them together: put there-
to halfe an ounce of Pepper, and giue it to him to drinke.
Use the one medicine one weeke, and the other another,
and ride to worke him easly.

Another for the same.

Take a quantity of Run's seeds, Linonis, and Cille-
campena roots: long pepper and Cardus, of each i. lb.
with whites Eggs, and some Butter, a quantity
of Ale, and some strong Ale mixt together: make
it warme, and so giue it him, and keep him
warme.

Another for the same.

Beetbe a handfull of pilled Cardus in Wine, and
a peere of Butter shreds, and some Ale: Boile
all together, and giue it him fasting: and ride him
a while after, and then let him up: but keep him warme
nine dayes after.

For the strangles.

Cut him betweene the Shoulders, and take out
the Throat, and wash the place every day with
Butter, and scrape it up as long as you can, and
him new milke and Cardus to drinke, and the
of the leaues of Warty withall: and in winter, use
bark of Warty: also smother him with the fume of
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For the Farley.

Take blacke Soap, Arsenicke, unstaked Lime, verdigrise, and Red Lead: wodge these together, and lay them to the soze.

Another for the same.

Take three ounces of Quicksilver, and put it into a bladder, with two Spoonfulls of the Juice of Orange or Lemmons: and shake them together to cool the Quicksilver: then take halfe a pound of fresh Dogge grease, and of Mergis an ounce: put all these in a Earthen dish, and wodge them well together: then asigne the sores with this Ointment till they rot: then cut them out with a sharpe Knife, and asigne them still: then put into his ears the Juice of Rag-weed, and they will be up. Præbatur.

A drinke for the Farley.

Let him blood in his neck of both sides, four fingers from the heart, and give him this drinke.

Take a Gallon of faire water, and put therein a good handfull of Rue, a Spoonfull of Penny-herbes, and bruise them into a mortar altogether, and straine it all the halfe here contained: and when it is cold, give it him to drinke.

For the Farley.

Take blacke Soap, Mustard made of warme wine, or Ale, and Red Lead, mixe all these together, and asigne the heines all along, rubbe it on her with an hot Iron made of purpose, but very thicke: rubbe the Medicine much in with the Iron, being hot.

The English Farrier, or,
To destroy the Farley,

Take the succ of Hemlocke a good quantity, and beat
them together, and put into the eares, and picke the knots
and put in salt, and give him drinke with sweet Wort, Fen-
nell and Treacle.

For a Horse foot, that is wronged in the
foot locke.

Seeth a quart of beine till the foame rise, then strain
it and put thereto an handfull of Lasse, as much of mal-
lowes, a saucerfull of honey, and a quarter of a pound
sheepes Tallow, stir all these on the fire till the beeing
are well sodden, and all hot, lay it to the Horn, and then
lay a cloth ober it, and it will be whole in three dayes.

For a wrench in the foot-locke.

Take Pomellion, narbaile, and black tope, w each well
and beate them bet on the fire, and then anoint
therewith.

For a horse that is Sciffed or hipped.

Take a pound of Bolearmoniacke, on quarter of
Winegar, six egges beaten shels and all the penes
of English bonep, as much Venice Turpentine, and
of flower, one good handfull of bayfalt, and put all this
in a pot, and keepe it close all night, and the next day
aply some of it to the hurt, dressing it once a day for nine
dayes together.

For a horse that is foundred.

Take Merdigrease, Turpentine, and Waller oyle, two
or three spoonefuls of Dogs grease, and beate war one
bottle altogether, and so dip flax or raine it, and thus
este therewith, and let him blood in the coe.

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

Another for the same.

Plucke off his shoes, and pare hollow his Feet high to the quicke, then rase him with a crooked Lance from the heels to the toe in two or three places on both sides of the horse, and let him bleed well: then clap six or three hard egges to it as hard as as he may suffer it: and as they coole, lay on more: and then lay hot horse dung upon them and about his feet, and he will soone recover if you give him rest.

For a horse that is foundred in his feet.

Take horse, neates-foot oyle, and the Whites of egges, i. b. worth of herbigrease, and some wheate bran, and boile these together, and bind them under his foot very hot.

If he be foundred in his body.

Take ob. of Cardus ii. b. worth of powder of Pepper, i. b. worth of powder ginger, ii. b. worth of graines bruised, and put into a bottle of Ralsale the best you can get, and give it him to drinke, and lacer him to the belly, and beaten on him as many as he can beate: and let him sweat on the sides.

For blindnesse.

Take two drie tile stones, and rubbe them together and rubbe the powder of it with a small swan skin Eyes three or foure times.

For the Webbe in the eye.

Take the leane of a gamanen of becom, and dry it, & therof make powder, and use the powder, and it will cure it.

For the pearle in the eye.

Take the succ of ground-ivy, the succ of calandine, and romans Wike, and put it into the eyes, and it will cure him.

**The English Farrier, or,
For the Maw in the eyes.**

Take a plaister of the juce of ground-sbie, and of Ibr-
berries stamped in a Morter, beaten with wine or water;
and plaisterwise lay it on the eye or eyes at evening and
morning.

Another for the same.

Some take a Needle and a double thread, and thrust the
needle through the filme of the eye wherein the Crust grow-
eth; which pull out, laying it on your fingers end, and
holding the Needle and thread straight, and so cut away the
hard matter a penny breadth, but beware you cut not the
hard fat, which is the wash of the eye: neither cut the
Filme wherein the eye groweth; but cut between the
filme and the crust, and then squirt in beer.

For a Canker in the Eye.

Take rock Allum and greene copra, of each nine, boyle
them in three pints of running water, untill the one half
be consumed; then take it from the fire, and wash away
with his eyes therewith, being made like warme.

For a Brooke in the Eye.

Lay thereto the juce of Smalage, Jewell, and white
of an egge.

For a Windgall.

Take and cut the Whine, then take a spoonfull of Eyre
de bar, one spoonfull of Turpentine, i. d. worth of Mer-
curie, the white of an egge, and a quarter of an ounce of
Red Lead: boyle them together, and it will make a Salve
lay the same to the place where you did cut him, Probatum.

Another for the same.

First clippe of the Hairs bare, then cut it the
length of a Beane, and set it out: beware of the
Win.

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

Sinnetwen that you cut not them : then have ready molten Molen, Sheepes Ballots, and Wzinstone boyled together : then lay on this medicine, but beware it be not too hot.

For the Spavin

Take Mustardseeds, and Oyle de Bay, and Cole bounding, the roots of Wallowes, a quantity of Turpentine, di. oz. of Bolcarmoniacke. beat them to powder, and mixe them together, and binde them to the Spavin.

For the blood Spavin, and bone Spavin.

Lane up the veine above and beneath the joint, and let it bleed well, then knit up the veines, and anoint them with butter till they be healed.

For the bone Spavin.

For the Bone Spavin, strike it with a large pointed Knife, then take a piece of Canble, and lay a piece of broome Water upon it, and hold a hot Iron over the Ballot, and anoint it with Butter.

For inflammation of the Coddles.

Scald Groundell in wine and vinegar, and so bath him thoroughly, and use to ride him into the water.

Another for the same.

Make a quart of good Ale-beer, and set it on the fire, with the crums of broken bread strongly leavened, and a handfull of Cammin (or more) in powder : make a plaster of all these and beane flower, and apply it to the griefe as hot as it may be suffered.

The English Farrier, or,

Another for the same,

Take new Catobung and beat it in milke; then make a Plaster, and lay it upon the greife as hot upon the swelling as may be.

For swelling in the Coddles,

Let him swallow a Mare, and give him no gravenies, and let him blood above the greene being, betweene the Wippes, and lay thereto hard Eggs in his other haune and make a Plaster of the same; and lay it on the Coddles, and if it beke him not, let him stand in the water till an houre.

For the Strangullion.

Take bread and bakes of Laurel, and temper them together with Oyle Rutter, and give him thereof three times together, and he shall be whole.

For fastening of the fore.

Take lime and tough waste young, and temper them together with Pepper and the white of an egg, and lay it to the fore five dayes, and it will cure him.

A drinke for the Stone,

Take a pint of white wine, halfe a pint of Rhenish, and beat them small, 16. oz. of Marsh-Mallows, with a handfull of hyssop, halfe an oz. of blacke Sage: mingle these together, and boyle it, and give it him.

For the Stone and Collick, and free.

Take under leshes, and stampe them small, and beate milke, and Butter, and give it the horse: it will make him piss.

For

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

For a horse that cannot Stale.

Take a Pylmegge, and a handfull of Parsely tied, beat them in powder, and a handfull of Butter, and beate it in good Ale, and give it him blood warme, and he shall stale at ease.

For the Stone, and to make him piss.

Take the seede of Smalage, Parsely Saxefrage, the rootes of Philudendus, Cherystone Bernela, Grun-
tillseeds, and Broome seede, of every one alike much: make them in fine powder, and give it him in white wine.

For a horse that cannot Dung.

Take eleven leaves of Lobell, and stampe them in a Morter, and give it him to drinke in strong Rile Ale.

Another for the same.

Take Barly and seethe it in the juce of Cum-
foly, and give him the Barly to eat, and the juce to drinke.

Another for the same.

Or else, take and let him blood, and boyle the blood with the powder of the pill of Pomgranets, and put in some Wheate: Then straine it, and give it him to drinke three or foure mornings, but let him travaile.

Another for the same.

Take the powder of Licoris and Annis seedes,
rouled

The English Farrier, or,

rouled up in honey, and giue him three or foure balls of them at a time, pulling out his Tongue, and putting it in his throat: It looseth his breath and striteth his windes at libertie, and purgeth the cold and stiffness, and expelleth the Stomachers. Bruised Licoris, Annis seeds, Carlike bruised, a little Salter oyle, and Vener given blood warme in spide, cureth many diseases, and helpeth him from more.

For a Horse that is broken winded.

Take a Hedgehogge and split him and take out his guts, and drye them up in an Oven untill you make powder of them, giue it to your Horse to drinke in a pint of strong Ale, a part thereof: then take Balls of Annis seeds and Licoris powdered in butter, and cast them downe his throat, and wash his Dates in good Ale or Beere, then take Commin, Annis seeds, Licoris and Gentallie, and make powder of them, and bre in three Spoonfull in his Dates, being moist: use this same Fourteen dayes.

Another if he be pursey.

Take Holline or Long wort, and make a powder thereof, and giue it him to drinke with water, and it will heale him.

Or you may take the powder of Gentian at the Apothecaries, and it will heale him also.

For a horse pricked with a Naile.

Take out the boole till you come to the bottome, & weine; then take Turpentine. i. oz. Larre l. oz. Birch f. oz. Beefe Sweet. i. oz. and one head of Carlike: Boile them altogether, and lay them to it so hot as may be suffered: and if it chance to breake out a boole the boole, then take the said medicine, and anoynt it therewith.

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

To heale a Mangle Horse.

Let him bleed on both sides his Necke, then cutte the skinne in the midst of the Fore-head two fingers broad, then raise the skinne on both sides, and put in pieces of Angelica's roote, or Elecampane, leaue them till it rots, then thrust out the matter, but leaue the roots; they will come out as he healeth, anoynting the Mangle places with Oyle Olive.

Another for the same.

Take Lampe Oyle, fine powder of brimstone, of blacke Sope, Tarre, barrow Hogges grease, and the Spurr of a Chinmie, of each alike, and then mixt them altogether, anoynt the place therewith so hot as may be suffered, and it will helpe him.

For the mangle of a dogge.

Take Vinegar, Gunpowder, blacke Sope, Brimstone, burnt Allum, and Werdigrease, boyle altogether with Honey, and rubbe ober the mangle place.

For the strangle halt.

Take up the spalter beine aboue the knee, and underneath the same weine lyeth a string, cutte it away: then lay him belote the nastiles, and take away two strings, and then anoynt him with butter and Salt.

For the Mares Evil.

Take Asphie, Saw-male, Gallowes, Worme-wood, Rosehound, and Smalage; tying them together with your hands, and laye them together till they be soft, and lay it in the griefe, which will bring it to heal.

The English Farrier, or,

a head: then you must lance it: then take Red Lead, burnt Allum, and Rosen, beate them to powder, and cast upon it.

To take away the bones, Knobbe, or Ringbone.

Take a pound of strong Lee, and Sape, a quarter of Vicriall-Romane i. oz. of Salarmoniacke, as much of Roch Allum, and boyle them together till they are thicke, and se use it for an ointment.

Gypsiocum the strongest kinde; lay it to with Cotton three or foure times, till take it away. This is good also for a splint: and though it bee a Thistle in the Croone it will kinde it.

For the powle-evil, which cometh of a bruise
117 behinde the Eares.

Take a hot Iron, but first take up the haire all the whole compass; then searce it with a hot Iron, and then take red Leade and blache Sape, and mingle them with water, and make it thicke, and anoint him therewith till it be whole.

To make water for the Gine,

Take a quart of water, halfe a pound of Roch Allum, iiii. d. worth of Mercurre, a quarter of a pound of verdigrease: and when you see the Horse curbe his head, wash him with his water.

Another for the same.

Lay a Plaster of Dogges grease on, to ride the place, and when it is ripe, lance it, and spread through a hot Iron, if it bee very deepe, and heape it open with tents made of Spunge, and dippe it in Dogges grease: use this for foure dayes, then take Turpentine, and the yolkes of Egges and Saffron and mingle them.

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses:

them together; and dippe your rents of Young therein, and bee sure they goe to the bottome, and Plaster it with Hogges grease: and this will cure him.

For the Canker.

You must take out his tongue, and let him bleed in five or six places; and likewise on his upper lippe that hee may bleed well, and all betubbe his tongue and lippen with salt, then the next day wash his tongue and lippen with Vinegar, and tubbe it againe with Salt, and give him warme drinke and new beere a day or two.

For a Colt-Evill.

Take the surce of Hemlocke, and wash his Pard and Cods therewith.

Another for the same.

Take beane stobbe, Vinegar, and Bolarmoniacke, and booke these together, and lay it to the codde.

Another for the same.

You may wash his shede with warme Vinegar, and draw forth his Pard, and wash it also: then ride him in to the water: let him swimme, and there toss and turne him: use this two or three weekes.

For the coying.

If he halt, pull off his shoe and open the place prick- ed with a Knife, and potage in Turpentine, Solare, and Sheepes suet, being molten together: then close it up, and set on the shoe againe: let him rest, and come in no wet ground.

Some doe use to burne the hole with a hot Iron, when they have pulled out the spalle; and some doe potage

The English Farrier, or,
posore in holled butter in the hole once a day, and is hart
cured it.

Another for the same.

Take a handfull of nettles, of black Soap, of Wine,
gar, of each of them a Spoonfull, and three times so much
Suet grease, or Bacon grease: then warme them
well together, and stoppe the Sores therewith, and
it will not rot any further, but heale, although you le-
bore him.

Wome-doe stoppe up the hole when they beate forth
the naile, with Tallow and Vozle-bung, and set on
the Shooe.

For the Cordes.

The cure is to slit it, and with a Bucks hogne to take
it up, and tye it in those places, and cut it away.

Another for the same.

Take mustard, and Aquabity, and Sallet Oyle, and
boyle them on the coales, and make a Plaster, and binde
it hot to the place. It is good also for any straine, so it be
new done.

Another for the same.

Take the Grounds of Ale, and being made warme,
bathe his Legges therewith, and wipe him with a
Wap-rope.

Another for the same.

Take Linseed, and an heard called Oyle, and
some Sheeps tuer, choppe them together, and boyle
it in mans Urine, and bathe the place therewith, and
wet a Wapband in it, and scoble up the legge there-
with

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

libb. Probaturum.

For the Curbs.

Take his Leggs to the band, and then take red Cole-
wort-leaves, and Burrage, and boyle them together, and
lay it thereto five dayes.

Take a pound of blacke Soap in a quart of strong
Ale, till it looke like Tarre, and anoint the sinewes
therewith, and it will supple them, and bringe them to
the right course. It is good for a man, if hee bee stiff
in the ioynts.

For the Emerfetting.

Hee may bee much holpen for shooting with a Nail-
full Smith: But if the Shaine bee off, take Bay
Butter, with a quantity of yelloe Waxe, as much
Barbils: then lay them together in a Panne, and let
it stand till it bee cold, and put it in a Horre, and put
to it a little new Colmander, and make a Plaster there-
of, and binde it to the place. This will heale also the
paine of a Hare.

For the Narvell galled.

Take But of a Chianie, and Peast mixed together, and
Plaster it on: but shift it once a day.

Another for the same.

Take nettle seedes, and mixt them with hallet oyle and
anoint the sore, or chafe it therewith.

Some use to to wash him with warme water, and
then anoint the place with Grease and Salt mixed to-
gether.

Another

The English Farrier, of

Another for the same.

Take hearbe hittony, dzimstone in powder of Ellebore, pitch, and old grease, and stampe them together: and when you have washed them with Chamber lye, anoint him with this medicine.

A water for a Gallid Backe, or any soule sore.

Take a pottle of Wersurce, three penny worth of green Copra, and boyle it to the one halfe, and then take the same with that, and then fill the pottle with Redd Wine, and let it not be dressed of three dayes: and then dresse him againe, as you shall see cause.

For a green wound.

Take tobere Colme and make it towarne, and wash the wound therewith, then take Turpentine, Melroap, and a little Oyle, and melt them together, being stirred, continued till they are well mixed, and then use it. If it be a cut, Take Lye, and dip it therein, and fill the wound with it: If it be a hole make Lents, and dresse it therewith.

Another for the same.

Take Hogges grease and Venice Turpentine, and melt them together: and if it be a Cut, take Lye and dippe therein, and fill the wound therewith. If it be a hole make Lents, and dresse it therewith.

For a hot impostume in any outward part.

Stampe Libertozz, and mix it in the Grounds of Ale, spallowes, and Hogges grease, being made hot, and use it thereto.

Ano-

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

Another for the same.

Wulfe Lettice seedes and Popple seedes, and mixe them with Oyle of red Rose, and plaster-wiſe lay it on the ſore.

For a cold Impoſtume.

Take the beards Bayline, Ramps and mixed with Dogges greace, and Plaster-wiſe lay it to it.

Another for the same.

Take the white ſpint in wine or Ale, with Oyle of butter, and lay it hot to the place.

To ripen any Impoſtume.

Take the Wallowen rootes, and Lilly rootes, and then bruise them, and put thereto Dogges greace, and L in ſeed Oyle, and Plaster-wiſe lay it to it.

For the Rheume.

Let him bleed in the Veine under the Earre, and rub his Gummies with Sage tied to a Ricke end, and give him for a while, the tender Cropp of blacke Beeres in his Maw.

For loose Teeth.

Picke the Gummies with a knife, and then rubbe them with Hony, Sage, and Salt, beaten together. The Sorel Throat is much Cured in this Disease.

For the Feavour.

Let him bleed in the Thigh in the middle beine fure fingers under his Thuell: by esse, take the Veine in the Neck, and give him a Drinke.

Another for the same.

Take Water and Hony, the Juices of Pyrolaiske, Gumme

The English Farrier, or,

Summe Dragonet, and Frankincense in powder, with a few of Damaske Roses, and mixe them altogether, and giue it him to drinke.

Another for the same.

Take of Germanet foure ounces, of Gumdragon, and of dried Roses, of each one oz. beate them all in fine powder, and put them in a Quart of Good Ale, adding thereto Oyle of Olive foure oz. of Honey as much: and giue it the horse luke warme to drinke.

If he draweth his breath short, and cough withall, let him blood in the Necke: and then take a pint of Wine, with di. oz. of Rashed Oyle, and mixe therewith Frankincense: and with the iii. part of the iuyce of Bugwort, giue it him to drinke.

For the France or Frore.

You must cut or burne them out: then wash them with Beere and Salt, or Ale and Salt, and so they goe away.

For the Gigges or Flappes.

Gigges or Flappes, are Pimples, or Teats in the sides of the mouth: you must cure them as you cure the Chancres, or if worse, ether will helpe him.

It is good to put out the Horles Tongue very often, for feare of breeding any Blisters or Blaines, under his Tongue, or for feare of hay seeds, which will breed to some of those diseases.

For the Gorge, or to bring Haire againe.

Scare him with a hot Iron, a handball about the throat: then rope him round about with a soft Rope of Hay, and potoze on cold water, and let it remaine a night and a day.

To bring Haire againe.

Take the dung of Goates, some Honey, and fillin, the blood of a Dogge: mixe them together, and beate them all together.

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses

There are remedies for the same, and being brought to the place
herewith.

Antidote for the same

Take the foot of a Cauldron mixed with honey and Oyle
and anoint the place therewith.

Take green walnut shells, and burne them to powder, and
mixe them with honey, Oyle, and Wine, and anoint them
therewith.

For Graveling

When thou takest off his shoes, and perceivest all the Gravel
bell cleane (for if you leave any Gravel, it will breed a
soreness called a Quittersbone,) then must you stufe him
with Turpentine and Oyle of grease melted together, and
do in Cold, or Flax, then clap on the shoe, and keepe it
tied, and spray it every day till it be whole; and let him
come to no work: If you find it do not well, it will breed a sore
the hoof: then you shall have more bad matter, and put your
boyle to more paine.

For the moli-long

It is an ill soreness above the Hoof, which will breed
but in winter and summer, with a tender hurt.

If it be in Summer, take black soap, and burne roots,
and beat them together, lay it thereon.

If it be in Winter, take the scraping of the bottome of
the shagges of the Wurre rooves, and put to it a handfull
of the inner bark of Elder, and beate them together, and
plaster-wise lay it to.

Another for the same

Take Cowslime, Wexer, and honey, and stamp them to-
gether, and anoint his tongue therewith, and thereof lay
one to his Pastern.

To stop a Bled of

Take Beans hollowe and Bolearmomacke, of each a quart:
mingle

The English Farriery or **hermes**
mingle these together in a quart of Red wine, and
gibe it him luke warme: let him rest and keepe warme, let
him drinke no cold water but luke warme: and put in Beane
flouze, and let him drinke but once a day, and not ober-
much, for the space of thre or foure dayes.

Another for the same

Take ob. of Allum, beaten in fine powder, and Bole-
monicke, beaten small: and a quart of good milke: min-
gle them together till the milke be of a curd, and gibe it
him to drinke, and breeth him as before said, and this will stop
him. **Probatum.**

For the Vicer
Take Erecmooir, bones, and violet leaues, stamp them
together, and sit the sinne underneath the ear, and lay
a plaster thereo three dayes.

For the Canker in the Nose or Mouth.

If rowthe the Canker be of great beate, and burning in
the soze with exceeding paine, pouder take the succ of
Wurmaine, Nettice, and Wortill, or Right-wode, and
wash the soze with a fine cleare, or poust it on with a Court,
and this will kill it.

Another for the same

Take Wrtop, Sage and Rue, of each a good handfull
and seeth them in wine, and straine to the third part of
them: straine them out and put in a little white Coppis
and hony, and a quantity, and so wash the place with it
(It is a singular thing to remove the molles) with this
you shall make a water to heale it as thus.

Take rib-wort, bitante, and Wides, of each a handfull:
then seeth them in water, and straine, and wash the soze
thre or foure times a day.

And also, that you shall make in powder, is special good

Remedies for curing of diseases in Horses.

to kill the canker.

For any swelling of a Horse.

Take hemlocke and stampe it, and mingle it with sheeps dung and vinegar, and make a plaister, and lay it to the swelling.

To heale the wound in the Lampas

Take a saucerfull of Honey, and 12 Pepper-cornes, and bray them together, and temper them with vinegar, and boyle them a while, and then lay it on the wound three or foure dayes: and then let him bleed in the Lampas,

For the Ring-bone mallender.

Take a paring of a cheese, and rost it well, and lay it to the mallender as hot as he may suffer it.

Or else chafe it well till the blood follow, and anoint it thereon: chafe it with a hot Iron, so that it hold to the mallender: then take ten flowres of Gillsflowres, see well, and beemie-muche, and temper them well together, and lay it on.

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